Amusemente and Alcetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Julius Casar."
FOTH AVENUE THEATER.—1:30 and 7:45: "Pique."
LYCEUM THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Black-Eyed Susan," &c.
OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
PARK THEATER.—2 and 8: "Brass."
San Francisco Minstrells.—2 and 8.
Tony Pasioc's New Theater.—1:30 and 8: "Ferréol."
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Captain of the
Wallack's Theater.—1:30 and 8: "Captain of the

ACADENT OF DESIGN.—Exhl'tion of Paintings.
CHICKERING HALL.—2: Corecrt. Von Bülow.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Concert. Gilmore.

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10th Page—1st column.

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IMPERIAL CARDS, \$6 per dozen; Cartes des Visites, \$3. [Established 1833.] ROCKWOOD, Photographer, 859 Broadway. THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE is removed to 713 Chestnut-st. (old Masonic Tempir). Subscriptions and selvertisements received at regular rates. The Datty Thibune served by carrier in all parts of the city.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-An income tax of 30 per cent in gold is demanded in Cuba. === The Emperor of Russia is to be at Berlin April 10. —— The billiard match at Paris, between Vignaux and Sexton, was won by the former. === The Emperor of Brazil arrived at Pernambuco. = A French Senate Committee approved abolishing the siege.

DOMESTIC .- C. S. Bell testified in Washington yes terday that Mr. Luckey, the President's private secretary, Gen. Babcock, and Mr. Bradley, brother-inlaw of Gov. Shepherd, sent him to St. Louis as a spy proposed to him to destroy the evidence, which latter he did not do. —— The Boston and Albany will sue Worcester for damages. ____ A large number of city officials in St. Louis were arrested for bribery and perjury. === In the State Senate yesterday the Supply bill was reported with an item of \$1,000,000 for the completion of the New Capitol after the original design. It is proposed to investi gate the alleged nuisances in Long Island City.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, yesterday, the inquiry into election frauds in Mississippi was ordered by 27 to 19. ___ In the House, the Silver Substitution bill passed by 122 to 100; a petition was received asking for woman suffrage, yesterday being the 100th anniversary of the day on which the wife of John Adams wrote her historic letter on woman suffrage; Clerk Adams denied the charge of corruption against him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Marine Court Judges refused to recognize as judge James P. Sinnott, appointed by Gov. Tilden. —— The Anti-Tammany General Committee organized and demanded recognition in the State Democratic Convention. = Three Custom-house examiners have been dismissed on charges, and 84 employes will be discharged immediately for economy. ____ The Greer & Turner Sugar Refining Company decided to close business, having \$118,000 liabilities. - A fire in New-Rochelle destroyed six houses, causing a loss of \$20,000, ____ Gold, 1137e, 1137e, 1137e, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 87810 cents. Stocks dull and generally lower, closing

THE WHATHER.-The Government report predicts clouds and perhaps rain. ____ In this city yesterday the day was generally fair and mild, with good breeze. Thermometer, 380, 420, 380.

Mississippi affairs are to be investigated under Mr. Christiancy's substitute for Mr. Morton's resolution. The country will be relieved, since the investigation is less likely to be tedious than Mr. Morton's speeches in its

The opposition of the Judges of the Marine Court to James P. Sinnott, nominated by Gov. Tilden to fill a vacancy on the bench, is based. it is said, purely on a difference of opinion as to the legality of the appointing power. Neither personal nor political considerations are supposed to influence their action.

St. Louis is coming to the front with exposures of the misdeeds of her public men. fifteen of the city officials being under arrest for perjury, subornation of perjury, and accepting bribes. A break in the party lines at the last election, it is said, has made these revelations possible.

At last the House has passed the Silver Coinage bill, in spite of the endeavor to arrest its progress with embarrassing amendments. The vote is no test of the sentiment on the currency, as some inflationists opposed the bill because it looked like resumption, while some hard-money men opposed it because they fear it may serve to postpone the days of gold.

The British people have reason to be gratified that the revenue for the financial year which ended yesterday exceeds the amount expected by \$7,533,465. This result will serve to strengthen the Disraeli Ministry, since | Violent virtue in the outs is no sign of im-

posed to judge favorably a Government which pays its way.

The Anti-Tammany General Committeewhich claims in its official title to represent the New-York County Democracy-has met and given due notice that if it is not given a seat at Utica it will kick out of the party traces. The principles of the organization may be best judged from its cordial support of Mr. Morrissey and its approval of his sentiments as to laborers' pay.

Minnesota and Indiana, with nine Southern States, are mentioned unfavorably in the report just published in London by the Council of Foreign Bondholders. It is not creditable to the national fame to find American States placed in the same financial category as Turkey, Mexico, and Spain, but there is unfortunately in this instance good reason for the classification.

Mr. Stephen B. French, who succeeds Appraiser Darling, is the man who tried to defeat Geo. W. Curtis as delegate to the Republican Convention. The President stands by his friends. To advance this one, who had shown the pluck to fight so ungrateful a rebel and traitor as Curtis, he has even refused to as Geo. M. Van Nort, who also sought the

Our legislators at Albany are endeavoring to enliven what is generally pronounced a dull session. As an instance of their eager efforts, in a Senate debate yesterday on resolutions of thanks to the Canal Commissioner, Mr. Mc-Carthy declared his approval of Mrs. Suratt's execution, and Mr. Starbuck and Mr. Harris enlarged upon their own respective views on that subject. The only observable connection with the canals, was apparently the remark of Mr. Harris that the rebels had attempted to poison the water supply.

The Hon. George W. Julian has for years made the rights and wrongs of homestead settlers a matter of special study. A constant these pioneers fair justice. Their right to their land is from time to time imperiled by decisions in the Departments-always in favor of the rich speculator and against the poor check these perpetual forays on homestead rights, that the title of a settler be made a receive prompt attention from a House that claims to be specially interested in the welfare of "the people" as distinguished from the speculators.

The venerable Bishop Whipple, whose noble heart has been touched these many years by the wrongs of the Indians in the North-West, entertains radical views in regard to our Indian policy. He thinks that there is no necessity for Indian wars, and that the Ishmaelites of the West can be civilized and Christianized. During his recent sojourn in Florida his faith in Indian character has been strengthened by the remarkable success of a few army officers and their wives in disciplining and educating seventy hostages at St. Augustine. The simple but touching recital which the Bishop gives of his parting with the prisoners, who, as he beautifully says, had "found the trail to "Heaven," is in striking contrast to the report of the triumphant march of Gen. Crook's column which we published a few days ago.

We warned the Administration at the time that it must not dream of counting Gen. Babcock's acquittal as a triumph. He had escaped, but he was not vindicated. Subsequent developments make it less certain even that he has escaped. The testimony yesterday of the man Bell, whom Babcock, while still in Col. Dyer's office during the Babcock trial, and private secretary to the President, employed to steal adverse evidence out of District-Attorney's office, is not Railroad and other losers by the Worcester flood merely damaging; unless broken down This matter cannot rest estructive. where it is. Gen. Babcock still wears the uniform of the United States Army. With a Secretary of War just impeached for bribery, with boys at West Point who have bought their way thither, and with men in the Engineer Corps who have bought their way out of the Penitentiary, the taint is too widespread to be endured. Gen. Babcock will have to come into court again.

> Prof. Timothy Dwight returns to-day to the charge upon the five distinguished Doctors of Divinity who have son fit to criticise the action of the Advisory Council. He does not mince matters. He deals mainly with the protest of the Church of the Pilgrims, and denounces as a travesty its summary of the results of the Council. It was well enough, he says, with a keen edge of irony, to vote after they had set up a man of straw. The most caustic passage in the letter is the closing one, in which he insinuates that pipes have been laid for another council, to be called after the term of the Investigating Commission expires by limitation. It will not be a partisan tribunal, he says with a sneer; and so all who believe Mr. Beecher to be innocent will be excluded, while all who have lost faith in him will be given seats. Our readers will naturally want both sides of this controversy. We have received elaborate letters from Prof. Smyth and Dr. Dexter, and shall print one of them

> PARTIES AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. The Democrats are surprised and angry because exposures of corruption do not result to their advantage. Ill-natured remarks implying that all Republican and independent voters are willing to tolerate or shield corruption begin to appear in Democratic journals. Possibly a party, hungry for power, can win by impugning the motives and denying the honesty of the majority of voters, but we doubt it. The more Democrats insist that all who are not willing to trust them must be in sympathy if not in league with robbery, the more the voters are likely to resent and spurn the imputation. Democratic vexation is quite natural. but not at all profitable. There is an obvious and sufficient reason for the refusal of public confidence—a reason which it would be wise for Democrats to consider dispassionately. The people know that the corruption which disgraces the country is the effect of a system of personalism and partisanship in the public service. They know that they do not desire the prevalence of fraud, have no sympathy corruption, and do not intend to shield it in any way. But they wait, and very properly wait, for evidence that either party is willing to abolish the demoralizing system which causes corruption. The people are not destitute of common sense. They understand that the greatest rascal would be swift to expose the frauds of somebody else, if he could thereby get the opportunity to enrich himself by fraud.

fuss about the rascalities of those who are in power. Knavish greed may even go further, in such investigation, than genuine honesty; it may manufacture accusations or strain evidence. Mere zeal in hunting down political opponents gives no claim whatever to public confidence. The question which the people ask, and ought to ask, is whether the Demosystem which causes corruption.

Thus far, we are bound to say, not a parti cle of evidence to that effect has been given. Party spirit, personal favoritism, seem quite as prevalent among Democrats as among Republicans. Disregard of public interest in the fierce strife of partisanship has been quite as often and clearly shown; personal greed has been quite as offensively indulged; the disposition to conceal misconduct of party friends has been quite as manifest in one party as in the other. Where is the proof that Democracy is animated by that grand old spirit of patriotism which surrenders without question to the public good every hope of personal or partisan advantage? There are Republicans, and there are also some Democrats, who earnestly urge measures which they know will not benefit their party, because of a sense of public duty; consider the claims of so faithful a supporter but is there the slightest proof that Democratic leaders generally are governed by such a feeling? Is it not notorious and undeniable that the course of that party as a whole has been shaped by a selfish calculation of the chances of success? So true is this, that ninetenths of the politicians in both parties think and openly say that it is quixotic and stupid to push any investigation or any reform by which the prospects of party success will be lessened.

The most conclusive evidence that the Democratic party is not better than the Republican, in this vital respect, is the treatment which genuine reformers receive from party managers. Mr. Tilden is the most conspicuous reformer on the Democratic side. Is he not, also, more persistently abused and bated by Democratic leaders than any other? Through series of efforts has been required to secure to out the West there are heard threats that the party would not support him heartily if nominated, while from his own State a contesting delegation is to be sent to the National Convention to cut his throat, if possible. Such settler. Mr. Julian proposes now, in order to is the spirit shown, not by all, we are glade to know, but by very many of the Democratic leaders toward their reformers. The people Government contract. The suggestion should wait to see whether the masses of the party, through delegates in convention, will show the same spirit, or an honest hatred of corruption and desire for reform.

> On the Republican side, however, there are seen reformers who are zealous to expose not only Democratic but as well Republican misconduct. The more corrupt politicians object, of course, but Mr. Bristow, the most conspicuous Republican reformer, may justly claim that he represents not only the best but a very large element. The President sustains him; Republican members of Congress rejoice that his fidelity enables them to reply with great effect to hostile taunts; Republican State Conventions indorse him; and, whether he is preferred to all other candidates or not, it is at least certain that he will be one of the very strongest candidates in Convention. In brief, there is as yet no evidence whatever that it pays to be a reformer among Democrats. But among Republicans, the one man who has been most active in fighting corruption, though he had no position or possibility as a candidate before, and though he has been compelled to make war rather upon Republican than Democratic knaves, has by that single net been pushed to the very front of Republican candidates. Is it strange if, in view of these facts, Republican and independent voters are in no haste to concede that the Democratic party, and that only, can be trusted to break up that system which causes corruption ?

"EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Royal Titles bill has also passed its second reading in the House of Lords, and there is now no moral power in Great Britain to stay the final enactment of the measure. The sober second thought of the English people has been stimulated to consider the subject, at too late an hour to make their increasing opposition available. Although they are beginning to see clearly that the title of "Empress of India," instead of conferring upon the Queen any real accession of dignity. disparages the simple "Royalty" of her crown although this ceremonious recognition of the Indian Empire suggests a slight to the far more important Colonies, where men of English blood are nov laying the truer foundation of future nations; although there is no other valid occasion for the additional title than the late extravagant and somewhat fantastic journey of the Prince of Wales,-the sentiment of personal loyalty to the Queen, always potent in England, bas been so skillfully manipulated that the result is fixed. All the opposition now proposes is an appeal to Her Majesty, praying ber not to lessen the simple luster of that noun by assuming the permitted adjective.

To impartial eyes, the whole matter looks very much like an awkward diplomatic move to counteract the growing power and prestige of Russia in Central Asia. Our English consinwill permit us to turn our heads aside and courteously conceal a smile, as we balance the gains of the two great Powers. On the one side, the annexation of Khokand and an actual if not avowed authority extending to the passes of the Himalayas; on the other, the Prince of Wales riding on a gilded elephant, and Queen Victoria walking behind the peacockfeather flabella of the Great Moguls, on occasions of State! Many correspondents of the London journals are asking, with great propriety, why the other, and equally important realms of the British Crown should not receive a similar acknowledgment. Why not, indeed? And if the character of the title were determined, as in this case, by that of the previous rulers of the dominions and colonies, there would be a vast increase in the picturesqueness, if not the awe, of the spangled pendants to the royal and imperial name. Chieftainess of Canada" would be next in order; and "Cacique of the Antilles" would harmonize delightfully with "Head-Maori of "New-Zealand" and "Corobbory" (or whatever may be the proper term) "of Australia." Even as the martial strains of England follow the sun and keep company with the hours, so the titles of England's monarchs would thus follow the march of her colonization and keep company with the dignities of the tribes it displaces!

The most unpretentious substitute yet suggested in England is, "Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and the English Beyond Seas. Unfortunately the adoption of this title will not relieve the Royal Family of a private grievance, the existence of which is perhaps a more important motor in bringing about the

the "nation of shopkeepers" is naturally dis- pregnable honesty. A party out of office can Russia or the Prince's Indian journey. It is generally be trusted to make any amount of included, indeed, in the former of these, but, for obvious reasons, has not been openly stated. Every one familiar with Courts is aware that "Imperial Majesty" has certain inglienable prerogatives superior to those of plain "Maj-'esty;" and the pride of the loyal Englishman has always been flattered, hitherto, by having the higher consideration accorded to the lower title, in the case of his own land. cratic party can be trusted to break up the The courtesy of Courts, however, sometimes comes in conflict with the individual claims of members of the reigning families. Such a conflict, between Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice and Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, took place soon after the latter's marriage, and it required a special journey of Alexander II. to London, before his daughter was relieved from looking at the back-hair of her sister-in-law. But now the Princess Beatrice, as she contemplates the blonde chignon of the "Imperial" Highness, murmurs to herself in eestasy: "Yet a few more days, and "thee the all-beholding sun shall see relegated "to thy proper place by the Royal Titles It is the young feminine blood of " bill !" Brunswick against that of the Romanoffs. The intermediate links between the cause and effect are only two-the Queen and Disraeliand the process of development may be un-

raveled by the dullest imagination. The history of the bill shows that a large portion of the people of England were at first flattered by the tinkling sound of the new title. They have very slowly become awake to all which it indirectly implies, including an actual sacrifice of simplicity and dignity. The words "Our Queen" have still a potency in English ears; but "Our Empress," even though the use of the title were limited to India, would make an honest soldier first laugh, then blush. It is a pity that the inherent manliness and good sense of the nation should not have sooner pierced through its surface crust of flunkyism, and arrested a measure against which after protests, no matter by whom urged or how widely supported, will in all probability be useless.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. William A. Darling has published a defense of his conduct in connection with the Third Avenue Savings Bank. He declares that he knew nothing of any improper or dishonest transactions by the officers of the bank while he was trustee; and as for the Annual Report, signed by him as Secretary pro tem, in 1871. and now alteged to have been false if not fraudulent, he says that it was prepared by the Actuary, and was signed in good faith. We presume that Mr. Darling's account of the affair is correct. We know of no reason to charge him with fraud, or with a guilty knowledge of the mismanagement by those who took a more active part in the business than he did, and we certainly shall not make haste to suspect him of wrong while it is possible to believe him innocent.

From his letter, however, Mr. Darling seems to have committed a fault which is unfortanately too common. He accepted a trusteeship, and took no proper pains to execute the trust. "During a portion of the "vear 1865, and most of the years "1866-7," he says, "I could not give "much attention to the affairs of the bank, by reason of my absence in Washington as a representative in the XXXIXth "Congress, and confinement to my house by "serious illness." It was during this period that the loans were made which ultimately led to the failure of the bank. Afterward, it is fair to assume, indeed Mr. Darling's letter virtually asks us to assume, that he gave but a superficial attention to the business, and so, when he signed the Report, although he believed it to be a correct exhibition of the condition of the institution, he really did not know whether it was so or not.

Now the depositors placed their money in the bank in the understanding that Mr. Darling and the other trustees associated with him would supervise its management and proteet their interests. When the trustees accepted office they bound themselves in honor to do that, and when they neglected their trust, to run for Congress, or to take care of their private affairs, they were guilty of a breach of trust. Mr. Darling of course only did what hundreds of others do every day, without thought that they are doing wrong. But if the standard of business morality were as high as it ought to be, gentlemen whose names are now used for bait would realize that they have no right to accept a trust unless they are prepared to discharge the obligations it involves.

THE DATE OF EASTER.

A great many excellent people here and in England have been much perturbed respecting the date of Easter Sunday in the present year. They have been brought up in a belief that it is to be ascertained by a simple little rule that connects it with the first full moon after the vernal equinox. Tried by this rule the date should be April 9; but the almanacs say that April 16 is Easter day. Now this is really a serious matter, if traditionary beliefs are to go for nothing and Easter day, Lent, and all the movable feasts of the church can be shoved shead a whole week at the will of the almanac makers. On another page we give a somewhat elaborate review of the subject, from which it will be evident that a great deal can be said on both sides, even at this late day, notwithstanding the decision of the Council of Nice in the fourth century, and the reformation of the calendar in the sixteenth.

The fact is that the popular methods of finding Easter day are something like the magic balls in the Der Freischütz legend; sixty times they hit, thrice they go astray. There are rules which are accurate, but they are too cumbrous to be carried in the memory of any except mathematicians. The good fathers of the Church who contrived the Prayer Book tables, did excellent service, and it is scarcely worth while to go behind their work. Their tables yield April 16 as the date of next Easter Sunday to any one who will take the trouble to study out "Dominical letters" and "golden "numbers." A wise Frenchman did, indeed, draw up a simpler scheme of tables and urged its adoption on the Church. This table was founded on the full moons, as is the popular rule. But the scheme of Pere Méliton found little favor with the Church; and as for astronomers, they declared that no new plan was good for anything till somebody would declare where on earth the moon was to be observed. We can therefore assure people who are dissatisfied with their Prayer Books, that they are not likely to do better elsewhere. If, however, they want to go to the bottom of the Easter controversy, to get a full comprehension of all the dispu ed points, and to understand more exactly than is indicated on our third page, why the 16th and not the 9th of April is in this year the date of the festival, we is ould recommend such inquirers to begin the study of the subattend to any other business till past the age | He has told a long, elaborate and complicated story of seventy. _

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.

The question which invariably comes up for discussion in this early Spring season is the never answered problem of the cost of living to young married folk, and the relative advantages of keeping house or boarding during the opening year on a limited income, in New-York or other large cities. Magazines and newspapers tread the same round of argument, to prove how an income of \$1,000 may by strict economy be made to fill the place of \$6,000. Items of house rent, clothes, amusements, etc., etc., are given and studied with more interest by beginners in work and outlay than any statistics of frauds or briberies. One mechanic comes forward with his statement as to how he and his wife and two children live comfortably in New-York on \$800 per annum. Another makes it plain to the dullest perception that it is impossible for two people to live decently at all on \$1,000. The mistake in this, as in the servant problem, is in the attempt to lay down general rules which will suit every case. P. and his wife, with canny Scotch blood in their veins, take a couple of rooms, which the woman, strong and healthy and swift-handed, keeps scrupulously clean; she cooks, sews, washes, irons; their fare is plain, but they have no appetite for delicacies, neither have they a love of fine clothes to make their coarse garb a hardship; the keenest pleasure of life for them in any circumstances would be to feel that they were living within their means and laying by something for a rainy day. Instead of finding economy painful, therefore, it is a real pleasure to them to deny themselves a penny there or a law requiring the issue of two and two-thirds milldollar here, and to sum up the small account of assets and expenditures at the end of each frugal day. Across the way are another young man and woman, with the same income. They are equally energetic, well-meaning, hopeful, at the start. But the man is a dyspeptic, his stomach rejects the everlasting dry bread and coarse meat which his neighbor digests with relish; his wife is a frail little creature who was born tired, with nerves, spine, and liver all protesting against life every hour; it is a simple impossibility for her to wash, scrub, or iron. Of course this is a very reprehensible state of affairs. But it is a fact, as hard and real a fact as the dollars whose outlay we are calculating. Both these young people, too, have tastes and mental necessities which demand food as imperatively as do their bodies. A life whose highest and absorbing aim is barely to keep their bodies alive without going in debt, would be worse than death to them. They want books, music, society, something to lift them day by day to higher and wider outlooks.

Now while it is practicable and pleasant for the first married couple to live in New-York on almost any given sum over \$500 per annum, the second will find life stinted and wretched on any sum under \$1,200. Nor will any economy on their part make it otherwise. The comfortable housing, good food, service, newspapers, lectures, with the small portion of beauty and grace which is necessary to them in their surroundings to make life tolerable, are simply not to be bought for two people in this city for that amount of money. We have left out of the question in this case the indulgence of expensive and idle tastes or any love of fashion or vulgar show, but presume our experimenters to be people of culture and good breeding. Their simplest and most effective remedy is to leave New-York, if the man's business will permit, and go, not to rough pioneer Western work, which demands sound physical health, and at least temporary sacrifice of personal tastes, but to Philadelphia or some other smaller city, where the resources of life are almost as rich and varied, and the cost of living is much less. The income which in this city would keep a man and his wife in absolute penury, in other cities would give them a snug little home, decent clothes, all the necessities and many of the comforts of life, and in a Western or Southern town enable them to live in When there are children the whole case is

altered. Living is of course doubled in cost, but to thoughtful parents there are other considerations which seldom come into notice in newspaper discussions of this domestic problem. The young professional man, artist, or educated tradesman, feels that his boys and girls start in the race of life with an advantage simply because of their early life in a metropolitan city. Knowledge here is condensed, made tangible, breathed in unconsciously day by day. Here are libraries, art, the quick, intelligent throb of varied social life; all the currents of trade and politics center and issue from here; the child sits as it were at the heart of things; news from all quarters of the world comes to him as daily mental food, instead of gossip over the parson's cough or the doctor's new mare; he gains imperceptibly, from mere width of outlook, a broader charity, a comprehension of other conditions of life than his own, impossible to the farm or village boy. Knowledge of evil, it is true, comes to him at the same time. But we are supposing the moral and religious home training to be as watchful as in the case of country-bred children. Drunkenness, gambling, and impurity of every sort are practically as near one as the other. Men with limited incomes are apt to reckon this advantage to their children at its full value, and we acknowledge that it has value. The lad of nineteen, reared in a city, is like a tool sharpened for its work compared to his country cousin. Nor has he suffered more from envy and discontent at the superior wealth or social position of those about him; a discipline, by the way, which is noxious m its effect on any child. Nowhere are caste lines so inexorably drawn as in an American village, or young folks made to feel the value of dirty greenbacks so bitterly. There everybody in town knows that the boy is wearing his father's coat, and that his mother does her own washing; in New-York his next neighbor does not care whether he comes in

rags or a velvet gown. These matters weigh and ought to weigh in the scale when our young married people are making up their minds as to where and how to live. If they have, however, a desire to bring up their children outside of the strain and wear and tear of American life, if they would rather leave them with less ability to make money and a wholesome indifference to money, their better plan would be to escape wholly from the cities. In certain Southern country neighborhoods, perhaps, are still to be found that slow-going social habit, that indifference to the future, a modicum of which would be just now a wholesome element in our American training.

Gen. Schenck's line of defense has been to abuse plaintiff's witnesses. He denounces James E. Lyon roundly, which is certainly natural, since if Lyon is believed Schenck is ruined. Meantime introduction of the bill than the rivalry with ject early in life, and not to hope for time to there is this to be said concerning Mr. Lyon:

which is consistent in all its parts, but for which at the time there was no corroborative evidence whatever. Since then several important and startling parts of it have been distinctly corroborated from separate and unexpected sources. Thus Prof. Silliman undertook to contradict him, but has been badly impaled on his wn disputch. Gen. Schenck denied Lyon's story that link had written his letter of resignation for him; when promptly comes a telegram from the Emma shareholders in London, offering to produce the letter in Park's handwriting. On the whole then, up to this time, the presumption isstrongly in favor of Lyon's truthfulness. We wish we could say as much for Gen. Schenck's candor. But what is to be thought of his petty evasion the other day? When confronted by McDougall's telegram about the proof of Schenck's having ordered Cheseborough to sell 2,000 shares, he denied that he sent any such telegram. True, General; why should you, when Cheseberough was with you in Paris at the time? But in point of fact did not Cheseborough promptly go back and make the sale for you? Be frank, General, whatever happens. That was once your strong point!

We believe that New-York is to be congratulated not less sincerely than Brooklyn upon the prospect for a vigorous revival of work on the East River Bridge. That is a narrow idea of the means for promoting the prosperity of a great city which includes among them plans for making it difficult for people to get out of it. The better methods of egress and ingress we have the better will it be for us in the long run. The contrary theory would make the neighborhood of pleasant suburbs a positive injury; and when people are absurd enough to believe that, they are just about absurd enough to continue the foolish fight against the Brooklyn Bridge. We hope to see it speedily completed, and rejoice heartily at the action of the Board of Aldermen in obedience to the ions of bonds for the work.

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of a cabalstic card of invitation from the Philadelphia office of The Daily Graphic. The words "Japanese Deducation Ceremonies, Saturday, 12 m.," indicate that the architectural designs upon the card represent the Centennial office of The Graphic from different points of view. It is apparently a combination of all knowa styles, and will be one of the greatest curiosities upon the grounds.

Here is a pretty outcome for the Reform party which was organized in this city last Fall by the Custom-house and John Morrissey! One of their Reform members of the Legislature has just had a complaint preferred against him for petty thefts! But then it was a glorious victory! Tammany was put down, and the country was saved.

PERSONAL.

Williams College has received \$8,000 from

the estate of Mrs. Mills of New-York. Ex-President Mark Hopkins is delivering a course of lectures upon "The Scriptural Idea of God" before the students of the Yale Divinity School.

Mr. Thomas Steele Livingstone, eldest son of the African traveler, died at Alexandria a short time age, where he had resided for the past three years for the benefit of his health.

President Clark of the Massachusetts Agricultural College expects to sail for Japan in May to organize an agricultural college in that country. He will be absent for two years, the larger portion of which time he will spend in Japan and the remainder in the Sand-wich Islands and California. During his absence the faculty as a body will manage the Massachusetts institu-tion.

The late John S. Phillips of Philadelphia willed his collection of drawings and paintings and all his books relating to art to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, together with a fund of \$12,000, the income of which is to be applied to the preservation and increase of the collection. He also left his conchological collec-tion and his books on natural history to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

A letter from Rome gives the following description of a visit to the home of Garibaldi: "His house is a handseme two-story structure, of cream color, standing within a high wall inclosure, and in the midst o a garden, with trees and flowers and conservatories a garden, with trees and flowers and conservatories around. The salon into which we came was a large, plain room, with its windows to the south. The day was bright and beautiful, and the smilight filled the room. It was a room without ornament. Tables were around, upon which were books and maps. In the center of the room stood a large table, also covered with books, maps, and papers, and m front of this table sat the eagle-eyed old man, fronting us as we entered. We at once advanced, and without the least ceremony introduced ourselves. He held out his hand, all cramped and twisted with rheumatism, and received us sitting. He suffers dreadfully from this disorder, and can only get about at all upon his oratches. But though his body is drawn and cramped so badly, the brightness of his eye is not dimmed, nor even the sweetness and intelligence of his face diminished, and he conversed as cheerfully and freely with us as we could have wished."

RIO JANEIRO, March 31.—The Emperor of

RIO JANEIRO, March 31 .- The Emperor of Brazil has arrived at Pernambuco, on his voyage to the United States.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If Mr. Dana is not confirmed Gen. Butler will have a good time running for Congress in Massach actts next Fall, as he is said to intend doing.

The common verdict on Gen. Schenck's explanation is that so innocent and guileless a man should never again be subjected to the temptations surrounding Here is another break in the Coukling dele-

gation to Cincinnati. The Troy Whig says the delegates from St. Lawrence County will undoubtedly vote for Congressman Wheeler on the first ballot. Mr. Cornell should issue an address and rebuke such "impudence." The great original third-termer throws up

the sponge. Ex-Postmaster Bard announces that so far from being for a third term through thick and thin, he is for the strongest man who can be found, be he who he may. Mr. Bard has, as it were, stamped upon the spook's grave.

Col. Forney seems to understand what a pledged National delegation from Pennsylvania means. He wrote to a member of the Harrisburg Convention "Should my name be presented as a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, withdraw it at once unless the feeling is unanimous. I have no desire, not the least, to take part in another political mass meeting. I have no personal choice for the Presidency, and I would not like to go there if I am to be transferred from andidate to candidate."

There is a tinge of irony in this paragraph from The Indianapolis Journal: "The country will ex-pertence a thrill of pleasure on learning that Mr. E. W. Stoughton of New-York is likely to be nominated for Min Ister to England in case Mr. Dana is not confirmed. The appointment of Stoughton, if made, will stand as a perappointment of Storgacon, a man, whit stand as a per-petual disproof of the allogation that republies are un-grateful. The Declaration of Independence will not have been made in vain, nor the Government have been founded for nothing, if Stoughton shall finally be re-warded. The people are clamoring for Stoughton."

The Democratic county and district conventions in this tate are in some instances recommending Gov. Tilden for the Presidency, and in others are merely indorsing his administration. On the part of the presthere seems to be a majority in favor of an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati. Those journals, where the Canal Ring influence is strong, are paying ex-Gov. Seymour and Chief-Justice Church the doubtful compliment of supporting them for the Presidency. This side movement is greatly stimulated by the encouraging comments of the greatly stammated by the encouraging comments of the Republican press. The Syracuse Courier announces that "Jefferson County is solid for an uninstructed delegation, and is unanimously in favor of sending. Gov. Beach as a delegate to St. Louis from the XXIId Congressional District. It is understood that the Democracy of Jefferson County favor Horatio Seymour for President, but they desire their representatives both at Urica and St. Louis to be entirely untrainmed and unrestricted either as to voice or vote at both Conventions."

The Ohio Republican Convention was not so much of a triumph for Gov. Hayes as it might have been The delegation is instructed to vote for him, and it will do that on the first ballot; but beyond that the Governor is liable to gain little support from it. The most significant indication of the sentiment of the Convention was the rejection of Senator Sherman as a delegate at large, who was urged as the special friend of Gov. Hayes be causehe had seen among the first to advocate him for the Presidency. Of some of the other delegates The Cincinnate Commercial says: "Those who are pleased to believe that Ben Wade or ex-Gov. Noves will go further for Hayes than to give him a complimentary vote, are welcome to their credulity. The neglect to place Senator Sherman on the list of delegates at large has a significance that no feeble talk about local jeadonsy can explain away, and the country can understand, without waiting for explanations, precisely what happened. The Ohio delegation, as constituted, will break up the moment the contest grows scrious, dividing between Bristow and Morton, with the majority for Bristow, and perhaps two or three votes for Biaine." From the other ond of the State the reports just reverse the relative preportions of the Blaine and Bristow men. Cincinnati Commercial says: "Those who are pleased